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SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

REPORT

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COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

DATE DISTR. 24 SEPT. 53,

SUBJECT Vah Chemical Works at Koseca, Kostolany nad Hornadom, and Liptovsky svaty Mikulas NO. OF PAGES 5

PLACE ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCLS. 3 25X1
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE ACQUIRED BY SOURCE

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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DATE OF INFORMATION

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. The Vah Chemical Works National Enterprise at Koseca N 49-01, E 18-167 was a small chemical plant producing zinc white by zinc roasting. This was the only production there. The factory was formerly owned by Graf KYNSKY (fnu) and was nationalized in 1948. The plant was given its present name and subordinated to the Vah Chemical Works National Enterprise in January 1950. It was located on the Bratislava-Zilina road, between the Ilava N 49-00, E 18-147 Railroad Station and the Koseca Railroad Station. The Koseca Railroad Station was newly built and on the western side of the railroad track. A spur track led from the plant to the Ilava Railroad Station. A country road in poor condition connected the plant with the village of Koseca. For the exact location of the plant see Encl. A7. The factory consisted of about five small buildings, including a boiler house, and it had about 50 employees. There was a wooden fence around the plant area. No enlargement of the production or plant installations was planned. 25X1
2. The Vah Chemical Works National Enterprise at Kostolany nad Hornadom R49-E357 was a small plant for production of sulphuric acid and superphosphates. Construction of the plant started in 1948 and the plant was set in operation in 1950. The plant was set up by the Jiri Dimitrov Works National Enterprise, a chemical plant in

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Bratislava. In early 1950 it was given its present name and subordinated to the Vah Chemical Works National Enterprise at Zilina. The plant was constructed in order to facilitate superphosphate supplies to Eastern Slovakia. The plant was located on the Zilina-Koseca railroad line just opposite the Kostolany nad Hornadom Railroad Station building. The plant had a spur track and a road of its own. Some of the factory buildings were wooden. There was a wooden fence around the plant area. For the exact location of the factory, see Encl. B, for the location of the plant's installations, see Encl. C. All the plant equipment was new and of Czechoslovak origin. No production increase or expansion of installations was planned there. The plant was supplied with 400 tn. of pyrites and 500 tn. of raw phosphates monthly. Sulphuric acid and superphosphates were the only products of the plant. The sulphuric acid produced there was usually used for further processing in the plant, although, in cases of general shortage of sulphuric acid in Czechoslovakia, the production of superphosphate in the Kostolany plant stopped, and the sulphuric acid was sent to the main Vah Chemical Works at Zilina for further use. In accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Agriculture, all the superphosphate produced in the Kostolany plant was destined for agriculture in Eastern Czechoslovakia.

3. The Vah Chemical Works National Enterprise in Liptovsky svaty Mikulas N 49-05, E 19-37 was a small plant for the production of glue. This was an old plant [redacted] which was nationalized in 1945 and subordinated to what was then the United Chemical Works. The plant was given its present name and subordinated to Vah Chemical Works National Enterprise at Zilina in early 1950. The plant was located about 500 m. west of the town of Liptovsky svaty Mikulas [redacted]. The factory had no spur track. There were about 50 employees there. The plant produced bone glue, skin glue, and gelatin. Until the end of 1950 the plant's main sources of bones were the USSR [redacted].

[redacted] There were many complaints about the poor quality of Soviet bones, and, human bones used to be found in the deliveries from the USSR. On the basis of a government decision dealing with bone utilization issued sometime in 1950, the supplies of domestic bones increased until they were sufficient for all the Czechoslovak needs. Only a small quantity of bones was imported for 1951; no bones were imported for 1952, and no bone imports were planned for 1953.

Enclosures:

- A. Vah Chemical Works National Enterprise at Koseca, overlay on map: Czechoslovakia 1:25,000
- B. Vah Chemical Works National Enterprise at Kostolany nad Hornadom, overlay on map: Czechoslovakia 1:100,000
- C. The Vah Chemical Works National Enterprise at Kostolany nad Hornadom

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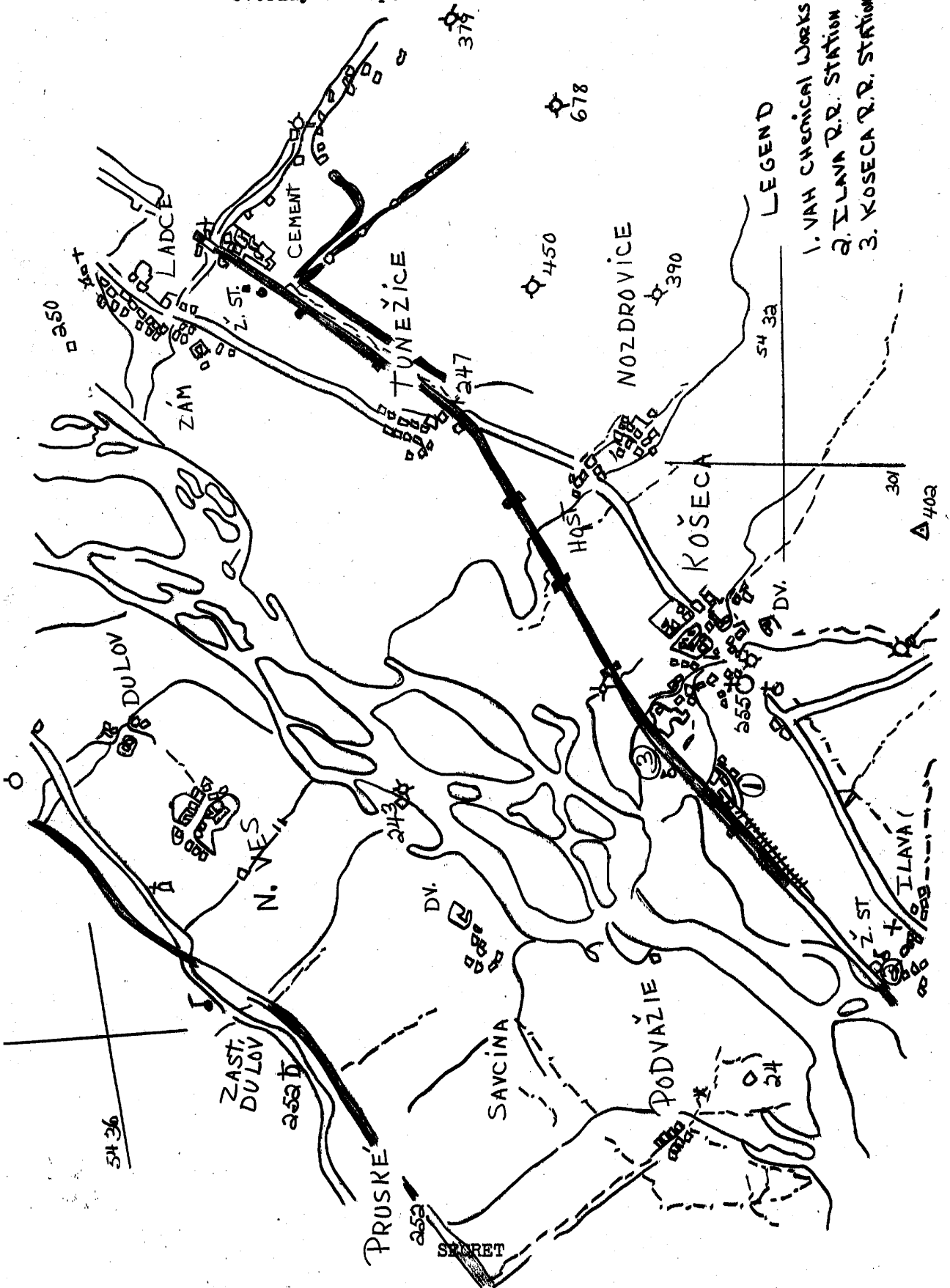
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ENCLOSURE A: Vah Chemical Works, National Enterprise at Koseca
 Overlay on map: Czechoslovakia 1:25,000; 4360/4 E M 872



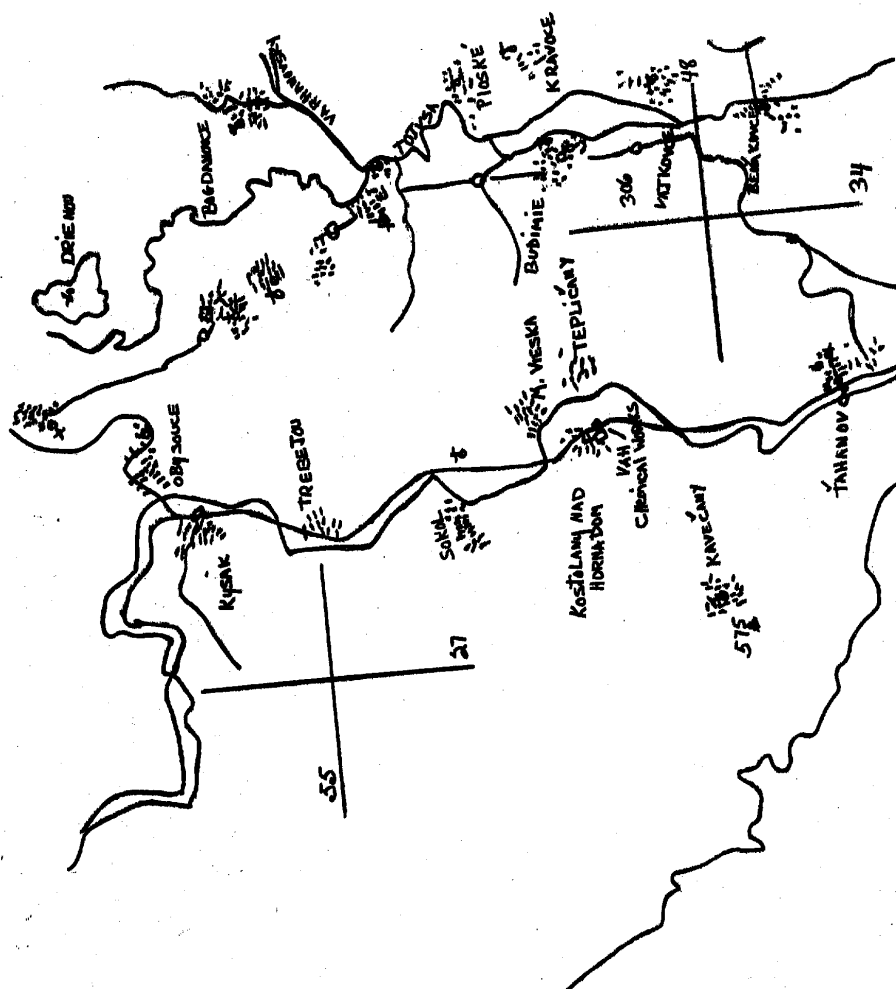
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ENCLOSURE B: Vah Chemical Works National Enterprise at Kostolany nad Hornádom; Overlay on Map Czechoslovakia 1:100,000 Sheet V 15 Presov



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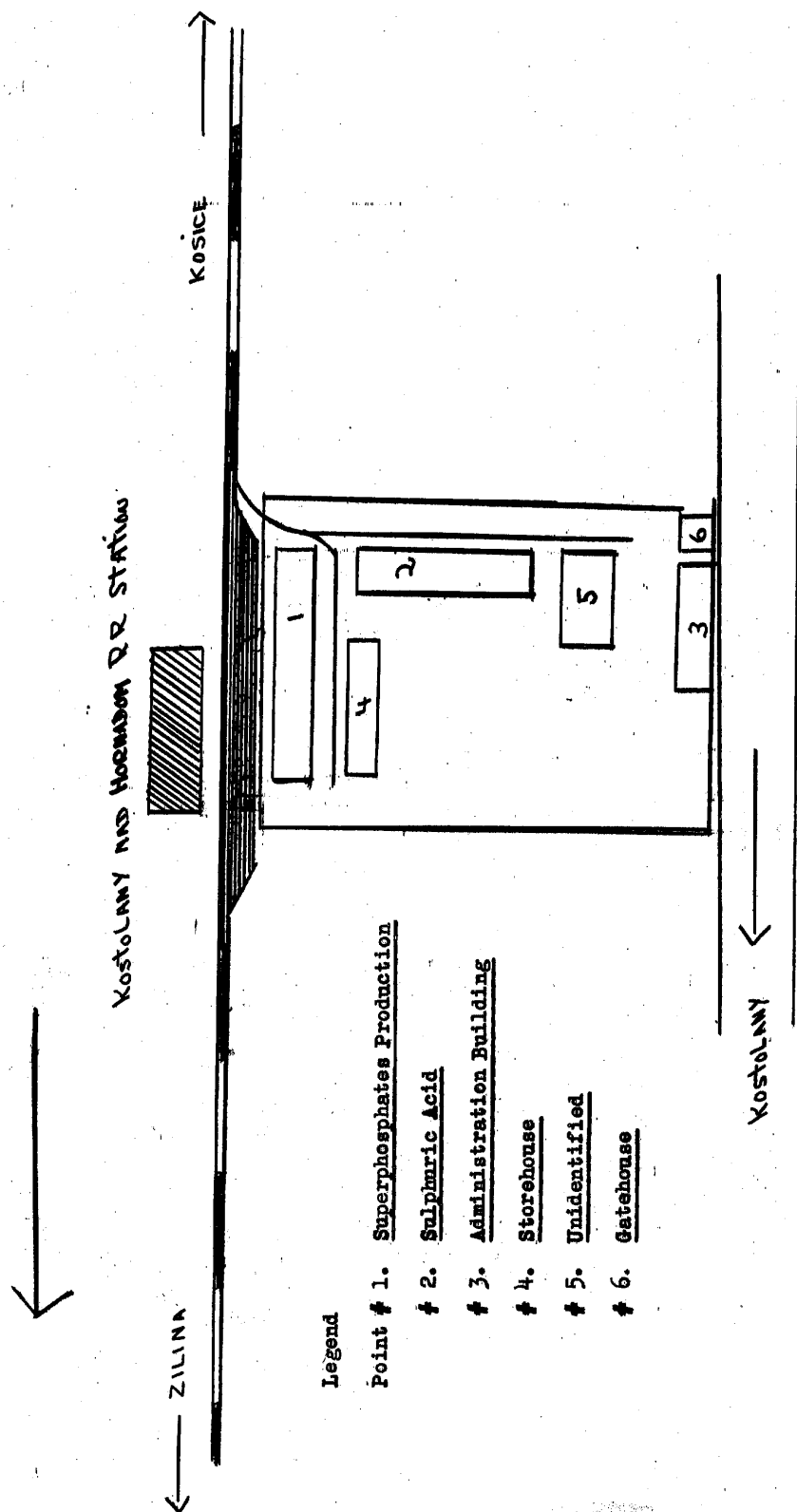
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ENCLOSURE C: The Vah Chemical Works National Enterprise at Kostolany nad Hornadom



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